REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

- Farm Арргоvea ОМВ No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this durden, to Washington Headquarten Services, Directorate for information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Collection of Information, Including suggestions for reducing this durden, to Washington Headquarten Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Collection of Information, Including Suggestions for reducing this durden, to Washington Headquarten Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Collection of Information, Including Suggestions for reducing this durden as the Collection of Information of Information Collection Collection of Information Collection Collection of Information Collection Coll

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave plank) 2. REPORT DATE 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED				
1. //4-	October 10, 1995	Technical r		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
Predicted Heats of Formation of DNAF in Gaseous,			N00014-95-1-0028	
Liquid and Solid Phases			·	
			Dr. Richard S. Miller	
6. AUTHOR(S)				
			R&T Code 33e 1806	
Peter Politzer, Jane S.	3030 131 221			
			A PERFORMING ORGANIZATION	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			REPORT NUMBER	
University of New Orleans				
Department of Chemistry			85 ·	
New Orleans, Louisiana 70148				
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING	
			AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
Office of Naval Research				
Code 333				
800 N. Quincy Street				
Arlington, VA 22217				
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				

12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

125. DISTRIBUTION CODE

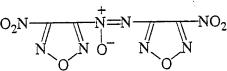
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

The predicted heats of formation of DNAF,

DNAF



based on computational analyses, are: $\Delta H_f(gaseous) = 169 \text{ kcal/mole} = 621 \text{ cal/g};$ $\Delta H_f(liquid) = 155 \text{ kcal/mole} = 570 \text{ cal/g};$ $\Delta H_f(solid) = 137 \text{ kcal/mole} = 504 \text{ cal/g}.$

- 1					
	14. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES		
	DNAF, heats of forma	16. PRICE CODE			
	17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	
	OF REPORT Unclassified	OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	Unclassified	Unlimited .	

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

CONTRACT N00014-95-1-0028

R&T Code 33e 1806

Dr. Richard S. Miller

Technical Report No. 85

PREDICTED HEATS OF FORMATION OF DNAF
IN GASEOUS, LIQUID AND SOLID PHASES

by

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October 10, 1995

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One of the compounds for which we have recently computed the gas phase heats of formation, $\Delta H_f(gaseous)$, is DNAF, 1 [1]. This was done using our density functional procedure [2].

DNAF, 1

In response to interest expressed by the Air Force Armament Laboratory (Eglin AFB), we have now estimated the liquid and solid phase heats of formation of 1. For this purpose, we needed the heats of vaporization, ΔH_{vap} , and sublimation, ΔH_{sub} , which we obtained using general correlations between these properties and computed quantities related to electrostatic potentials on molecular surfaces [3].

$$\Delta H_f(\text{liquid}) = \Delta H_f(\text{gaseous}) - \Delta H_{\text{vap}}$$
 (1)

$$\Delta H_f(\text{solid}) = \Delta H_f(\text{gaseous}) - \Delta H_{\text{sub}}$$
 (2)

We found ΔH_{vap} = 14 kcal/mole and ΔH_{sub} = 32 kcal/mole. Then,

 $\Delta H_f(gaseous) = 169 \text{ kcal/mole} = 621 \text{ cal/g}$

 $\Delta H_f(\text{liquid}) = 155 \text{ kcal/mole} = 570 \text{ cal/g}$

 $\Delta H_f(solid) = 137 \text{ kcal/mole} = 504 \text{ cal/g}$

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- 1. P. Politzer and M. E. Grice, Technical Report No. 78, Office of Naval Research, Contract No. N00014-95-1-0028, March 16, 1995.
- 2. D. Habibollahzadeh, M. E. Grice, M. C. Concha, J. S. Murray and P. Politzer, J. Comp. Chem., 16, 654 (1995).
- 3. M. DeSalvo, E. Miller, J. S. Murray and P. Politzer, unpublished work.